

INVENTORY¹

105036. ANANAS SATIVUS Schult. f. Bromeliaceae. Pineapple.

From Hawaii. Plants presented by J. L. Collins, geneticist, experiment station, Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners, Honolulu. Received April 18, 1934.

Spiary Samoa. Originally from Samoa, and probably identical with the variety *Queen*.

105037 and 105038.

From India. Seeds presented by Durgd Dott, fruit specialist, Department of Agriculture, Lyalpur. Received April 11, 1934.

105037. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA L. Phoeniceae. Date palm.

105038. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA L. Phoeniceae. Date palm.

105039. XANTHOCERAS SORBIFOLIA Bunge. Sapindaceae.

From Grand Junction, Colo. Seeds presented by Charles M. Jaquette, through G. P. Van Esetine, Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. Received April 13, 1934.

A Chinese shrub or small tree with ash-like leaves and large drooping racemes of white flowers with yellow stamens. The kernels of the large fruits are eaten by the Chinese.

For previous introduction see 77022.

105040 to 105042. RHODODENDRON spp. Ericaceae.

From the Philippine Islands. Seeds collected at Bangiao, Mountain Province, and presented through the Bureau of Forestry, Manila. Received April 5, 1934.

105040. RHODODENDRON SCHADENBERGII Warb.

A tropical shrub with leathery oblong acute leaves nearly 4 inches long. The flowers, about 1 inch across, are in terminal clusters. Native to Luzon, Philippine Islands.

105040 to 105042—Continued.

105041. RHODODENDRON SUBSESSILE Rendle.

A Philippine shrub with brown-hairy young twigs and small oval leaves 1 inch long, brown hairy beneath. The solitary pink flowers are less than 1 inch across.

105042. RHODODENDRON VIDALII Rolfe.

An evergreen shrub of rather stiff habit, with smooth branches and oblanceolate leaves 2 inches long, the lower surface marked with black glandular scales. The flowers, white or pink tinged, are about 1 inch across. Native to the Philippines.

105043 to 105049. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae. Sugarcane.

From the Philippine Islands. Cuttings presented by the Philippine Sugar Association, Manila. Received April 10, 1934.

105043. P. S. A. no. 48.

105044. P. S. A. no. 49.

105045. P. S. A. no. 50.

105046. P. S. A. no. 51.

105047. P. S. A. no. 52.

105048. P. S. A. no. 53.

105049. P. S. A. no. 54.

105050 to 105054. ASTER spp. Astera-ceae.

From England. Plants purchased from Ernest Ballard, Old Court, Colwell, near Malvern. Received April 12, 1934.

105050. Bab Ballard. A dwarf *Novi-belgii* aster, 6 to 9 inches high, with neat leathery foliage and large lavender-blue flowers.

105051. Little Boy Blue. Very dwarf, early. Neat upright little pyramids, completely smothered with semidouble, deep-blue flowers.

105052. Little Pink Lady. A very dwarf, bushy variety with large semidouble deep-pink flowers.

¹ It should be understood that the names of varieties of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was received when introduced by the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, and further, that the printing of such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country. As the different varieties are studied, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names for them in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign varietal designations appearing in this inventory will be subject to change with a view to bringing the forms of the names into harmony with recognized horticultural nomenclature.

It is a well-known fact that botanical descriptions, both technical and economic, seldom mention the seeds at all and rarely describe them in such a way as to make possible identification from the seeds alone. Many of the unusual plants listed in these inventories are appearing in this country for the first time, and there are no seed samples or herbarium specimens with ripe seeds with which the new arrivals may be compared. The only identification possible is to see that the sample received resembles seeds of other species of the same genus or of related genera. The responsibility for the identifications, therefore, must necessarily often rest with the person sending the material. If there is any question regarding the correctness of the identification of any plant received from this Division, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification can be made.